



Benefit Fact Sheets Snapshot December 2022 Quarter

In the Benefit Fact Sheets Snapshot

The Benefit Fact Sheets provide a high-level view of trends in benefit receipt.

The Benefit Fact Sheets are published quarterly and contain information on income support provided by the Ministry.

For technical information about the Benefit Fact Sheets, like how we protect our clients confidentiality, please see:

www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/2022/bfs-t1-stats-information-dec-22.pdf

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Main benefit assistance

Main benefits

At the end of December 2022, **353,904 people** were receiving a main benefit. This was down 14,268 or 3.9 percent when compared to December 2021.

The proportion of the working-age population receiving a main benefit also decreased to **11.3 percent**, down 0.4 percentage points from December 2021.

Figure 1a: Number and proportion of people receiving a main benefit at the end of the last six December quarters.

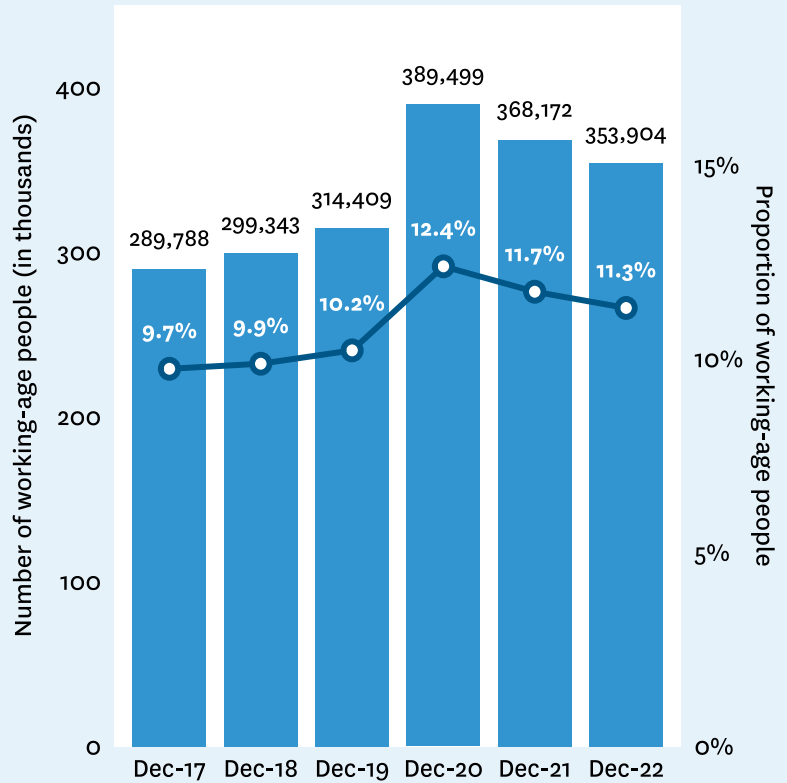
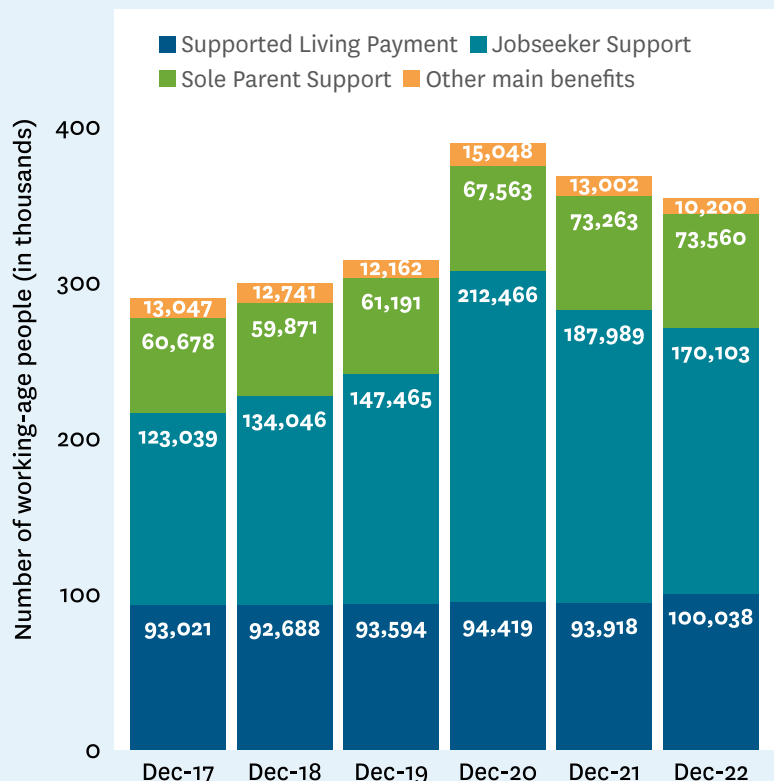


Figure 1b: Number of people receiving a main benefit by benefit type at the end of the last six December quarters.



In Figure 1b, other main benefits include:

- Youth Payment and Young Parent Payment
- Emergency Benefit
- Emergency Maintenance Allowance
- Jobseeker Support Student Hardship

Jobseeker Support

At the end of December 2022, **170,103 people** were receiving Jobseeker Support. This was down 17,886 or 9.5 percent when compared to December 2021.

The proportion of the working-age population receiving this benefit also decreased to **5.4 percent**, down 0.6 percentage points from December 2021.

At the end of December 2022, **98,766 people** were receiving Jobseeker Support – Work Ready. This was down 7,596 or 7.1 percent when compared to December 2021.

At the end of December 2022, **71,337 people** were receiving Jobseeker Support – Health Condition or Disability. This was down 10,290 or 12.6 percent when compared to December 2021.

Jobseeker Support is for people who are actively looking for or preparing for work. It includes people with part-time work obligations and those who cannot look for work at the moment (e.g. those with a health condition, injury, or disability).

Figure 2a: Number and proportion of people receiving Jobseeker Support at the end of the last six December quarters.

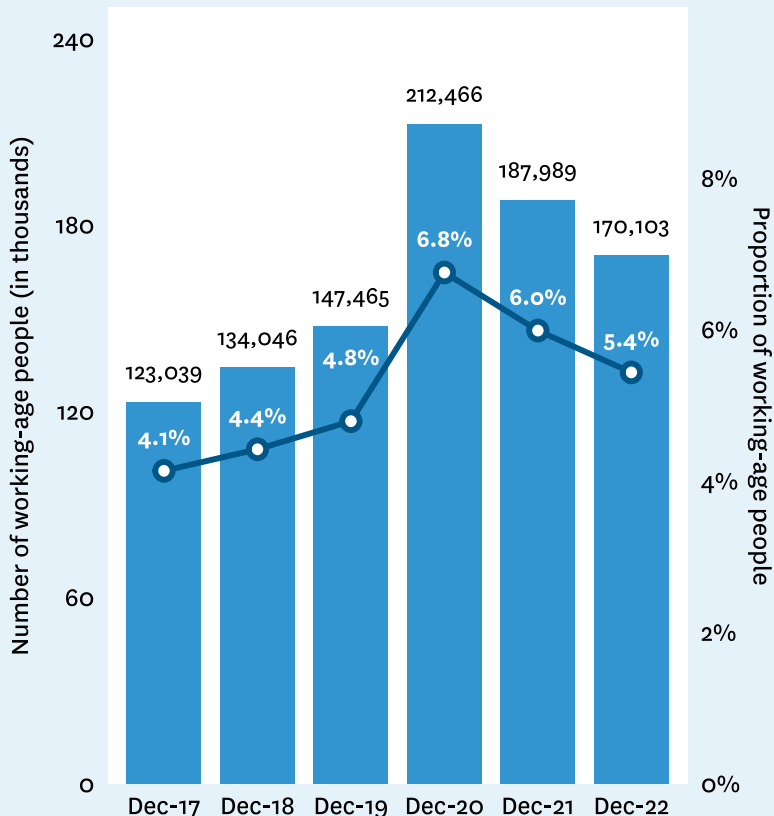
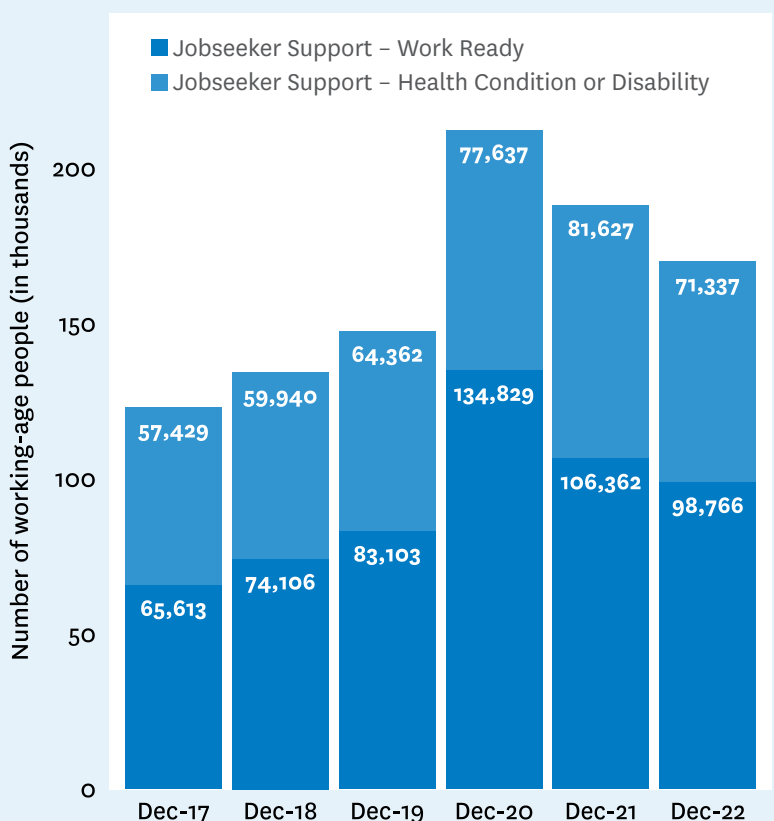


Figure 2b: Number of people receiving Jobseeker Support by benefit type at the end of the last six December quarters.



Sole Parent Support

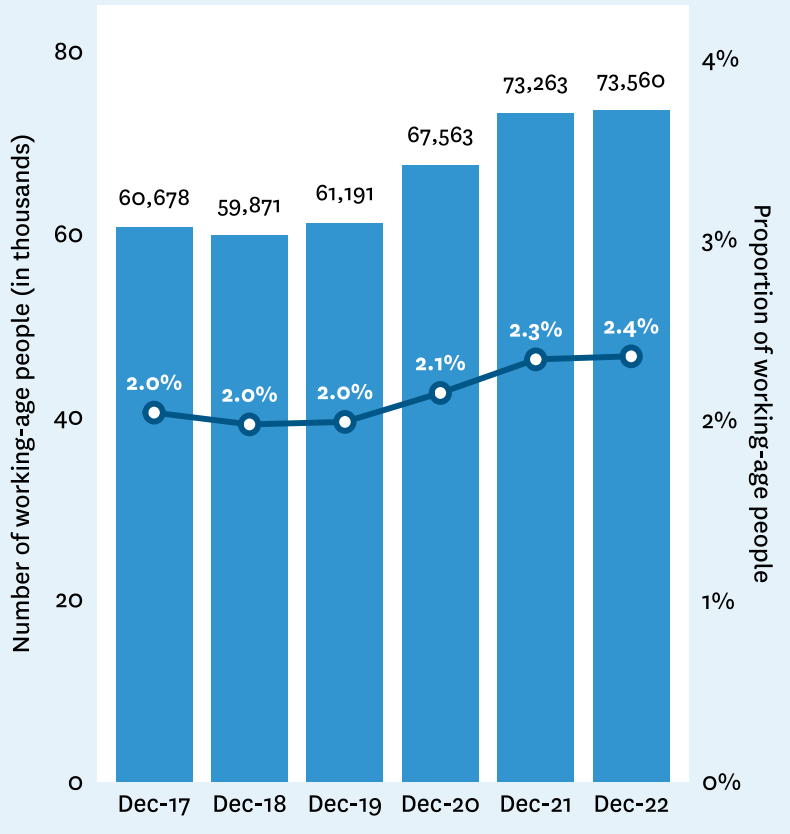
At the end of December 2022, **73,560 people** were receiving Sole Parent Support.

This was up 297 or 0.4 percent when compared to December 2021.

The proportion of the working-age people receiving this benefit also increased to **2.4 percent**, up 0.1 percentage points from December 2021.

Sole Parent Support is for single parents, with at least one dependent child under 14 years.

Figure 3: Number and proportion of people receiving Sole Parent Support at the end of the last six December quarters.



Supported Living Payment

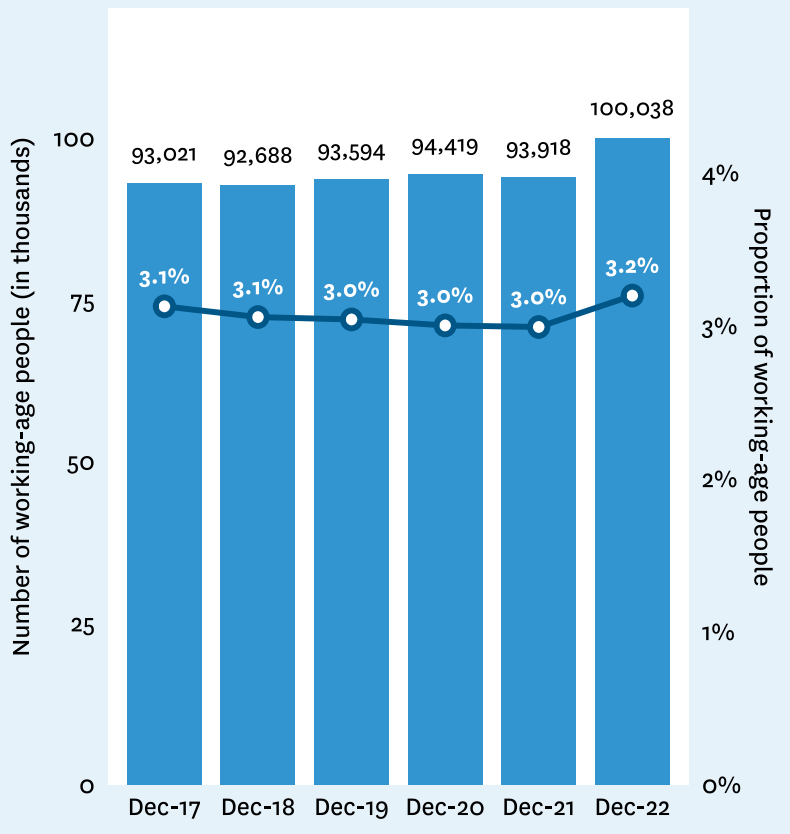
At the end of December 2022, **100,038 people** were receiving Supported Living Payment.

This was up 6,120 or 6.5 percent when compared to December 2021.

The proportion of working-age people receiving this benefit increased to **3.2 percent**, up 0.2 percentage points from December 2021.

Supported Living Payment is for people who have, or care for someone with, a health condition, injury or disability that limits their ability to work.

Figure 4: Number and proportion of people receiving Supported Living Payment at the end of the last six December quarters.



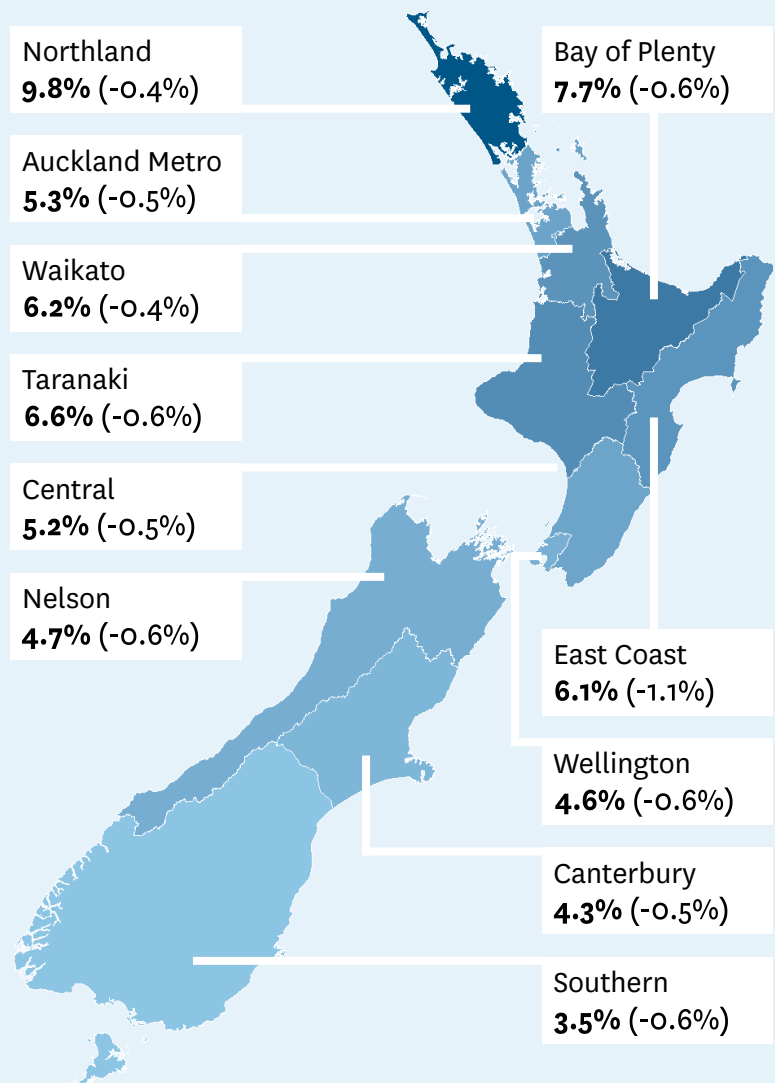
Regional distribution of Jobseeker Support

Between December 2021 and December 2022, **the proportion of the working-age population receiving Jobseeker Support decreased in all regions.**

The largest percentage point decrease was seen in East Coast (1.1 percent).

At the end of December 2022, Northland had the highest proportion receiving Jobseeker Support, at 9.8 percent.

Figure 5: Regional distribution of Jobseeker Support as a proportion of the population by Work and Income region, as at December 2022.



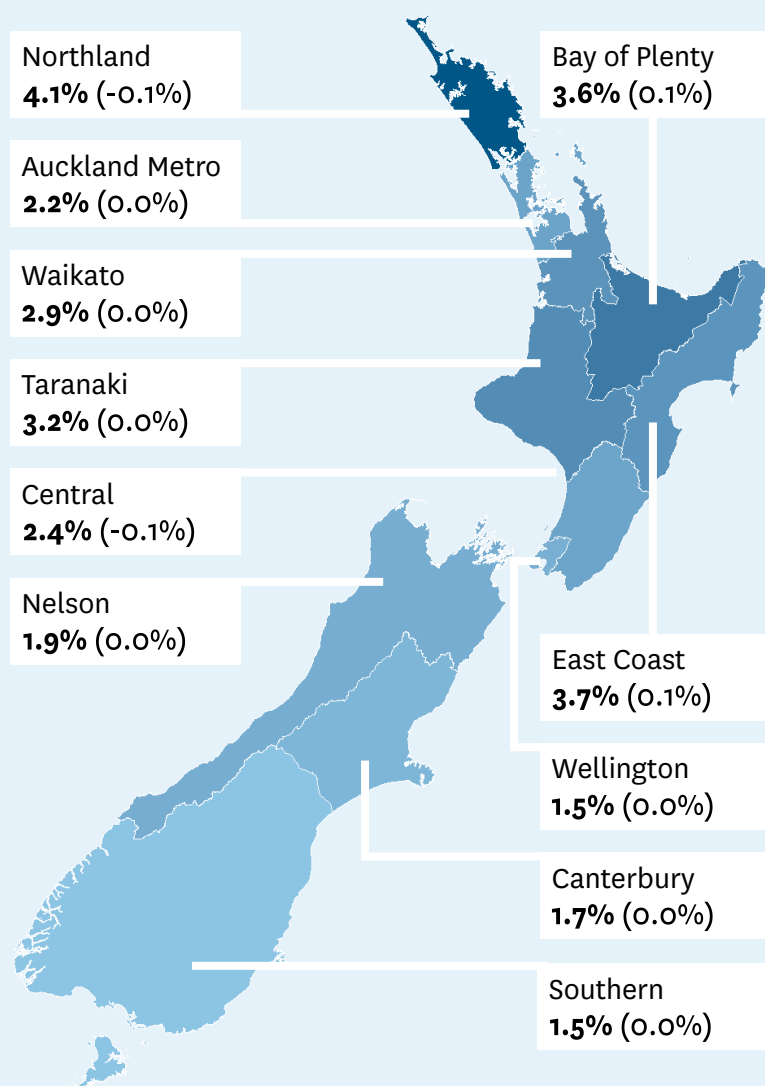
Figures in labels refer to 'population proportion' and 'percentage point change' respectively. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal point. As a result, a percentage point change may be displayed as zero.

Regional distribution of Sole Parent Support

Between December 2021 and December 2022, the proportion of the working-age population receiving Sole Parent Support remained the same in most regions.

At the end of December 2022, Northland had the highest proportion receiving Sole Parent Support, at 4.1 percent.

Figure 6: Regional distribution of Sole Parent Support as a proportion of the population by Work and Income region, as at December 2022.



Figures in labels refer to 'population proportion' and 'percentage point change' respectively. All percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal point. As a result, a percentage point change may be displayed as zero.

Benefit grants and cancellations

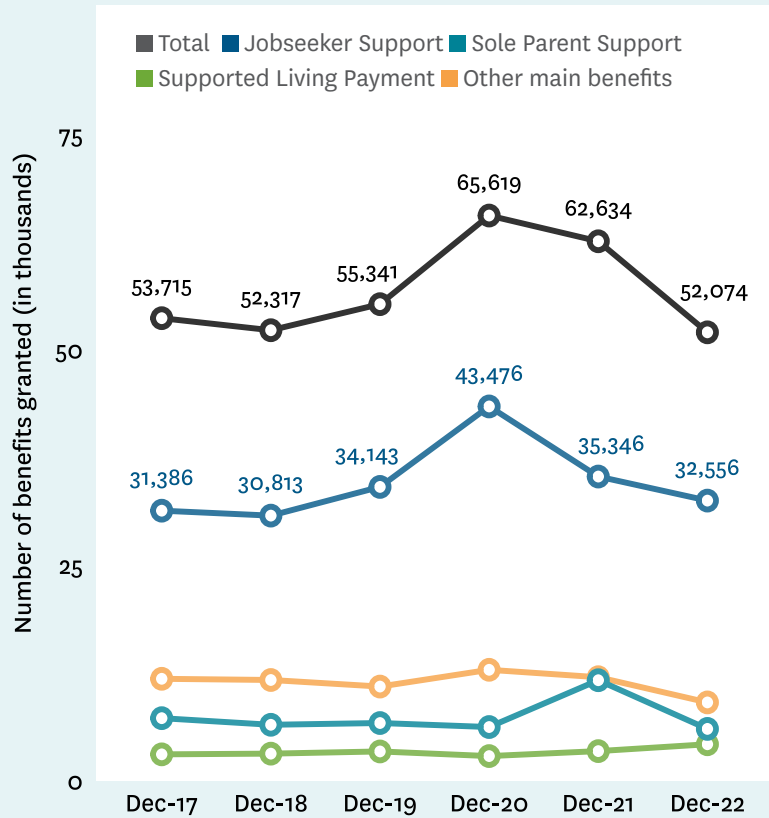
Benefit grants

There were **52,074** benefits granted in the December 2022 quarter, a decrease of 10,560 or 16.9 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

There were **32,556** Jobseeker Support grants in the December 2022 quarter, a decrease of 2,790 or 7.9 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

A benefit grant is the formal acceptance of entitlement to a benefit.

Figure 7: Number of benefits granted during the last six December quarters.



Benefit cancellations

There were **41,430** benefit cancellations in the December 2022 quarter, a decrease of 8,703 or 17.4 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

There were **21,144** exits into work in the December 2022 quarter, a decrease of 6,279 or 22.9 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

Figure 8a: Number of cancellations by benefit during the last six December quarters.

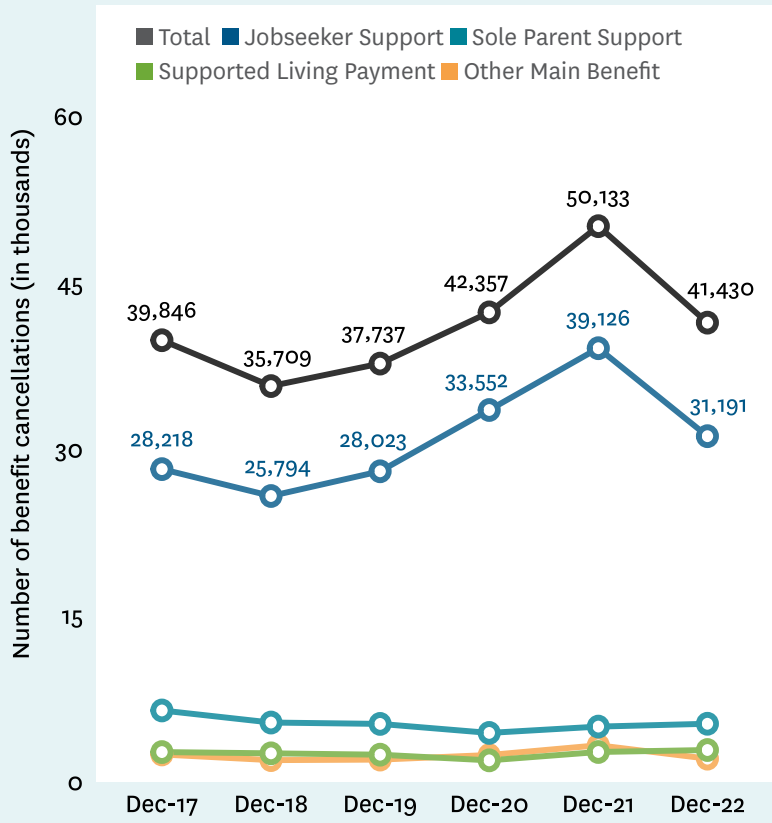
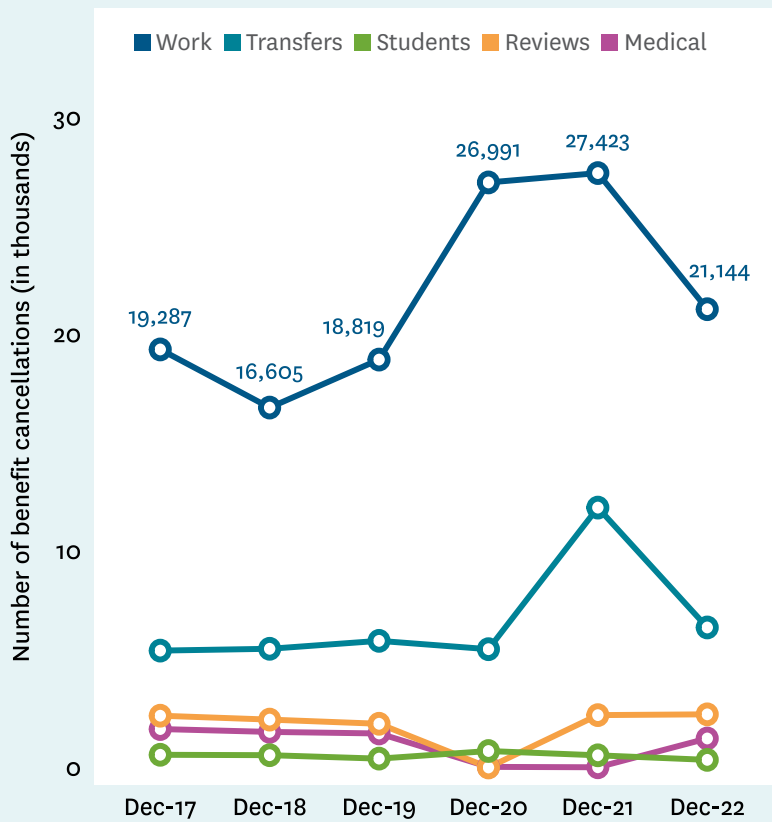


Figure 8b: Number of cancellations by selected reasons during the last six December quarters.



A benefit cancellation is the formal process that ends the entitlement to a benefit.

Benefit sanctions

The number of sanctions issued during the December 2022 quarter was **5,388**, an increase of 348 or 6.9 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

A sanction is a reduction in a person's benefit that may occur if they do not fulfil their work obligations. Not everyone who does not fulfil their obligations gets sanctioned; if benefit recipients re-comply or provide additional information, the sanction can be overturned.

During the December 2022 quarter, the main reasons for unfulfilled work obligation sanctions were **clients not attending appointments** (including seminar appointments; 2,727 sanctions) and **failing to prepare for work** (2,247 sanctions).

Figure 9a: Number of sanctions for unfulfilled work obligations during the last six December quarters.

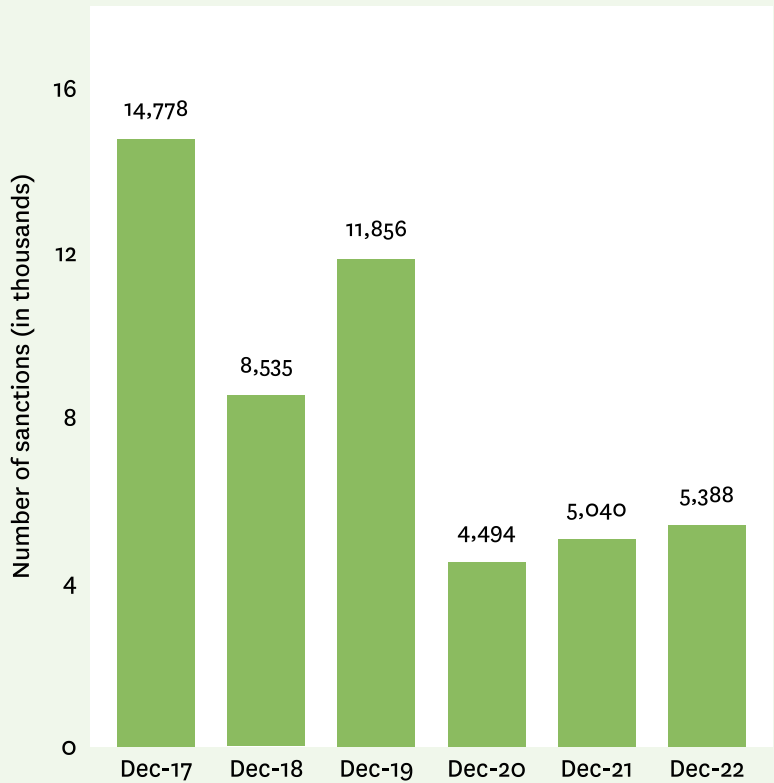
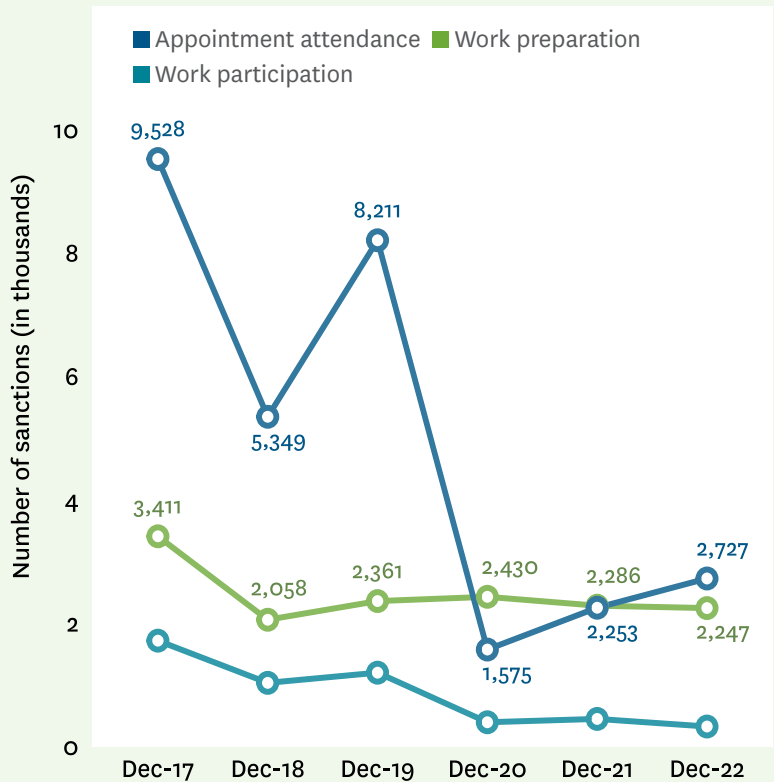


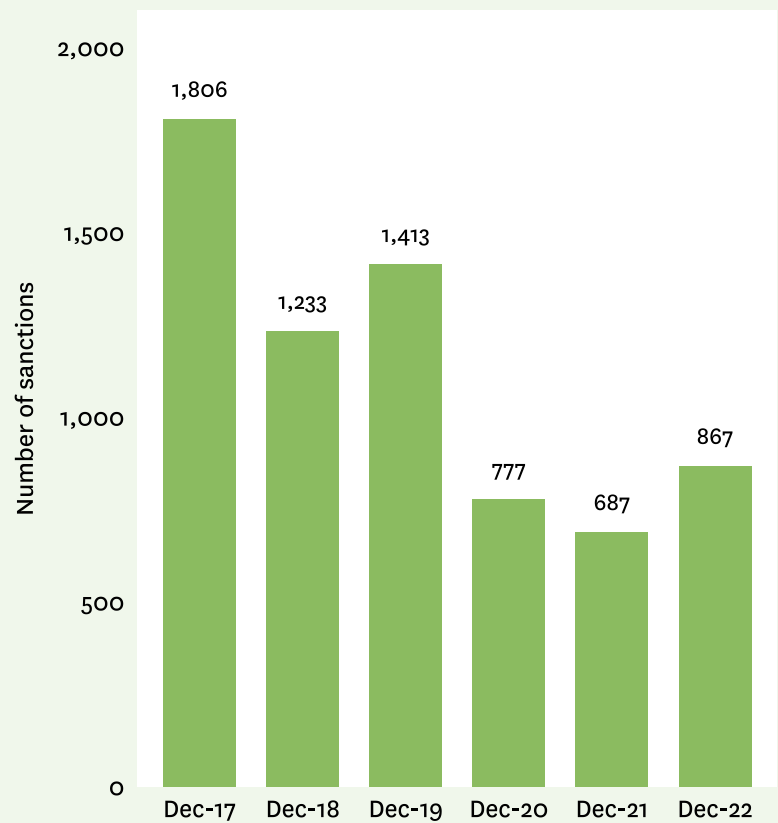
Figure 9b: Number of sanctions for unfulfilled work obligations by reason during the last six December quarters.



At the end of December 2022, there were **867** graduated sanctions actively in place, an increase of 180 or 26.2 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

Sanctions can affect benefit recipients in a number of ways, depending on their circumstances and the number of times they have had a sanction over the last 12 months. There are three types of sanctions: graduated (i.e. percentage reduction in benefit amount), suspended, or cancelled.

Figure 9c: Number of graduated sanctions active at the end of the last six December quarters.



Supplementary assistance

Between the end of December 2021 and the end of December 2022:

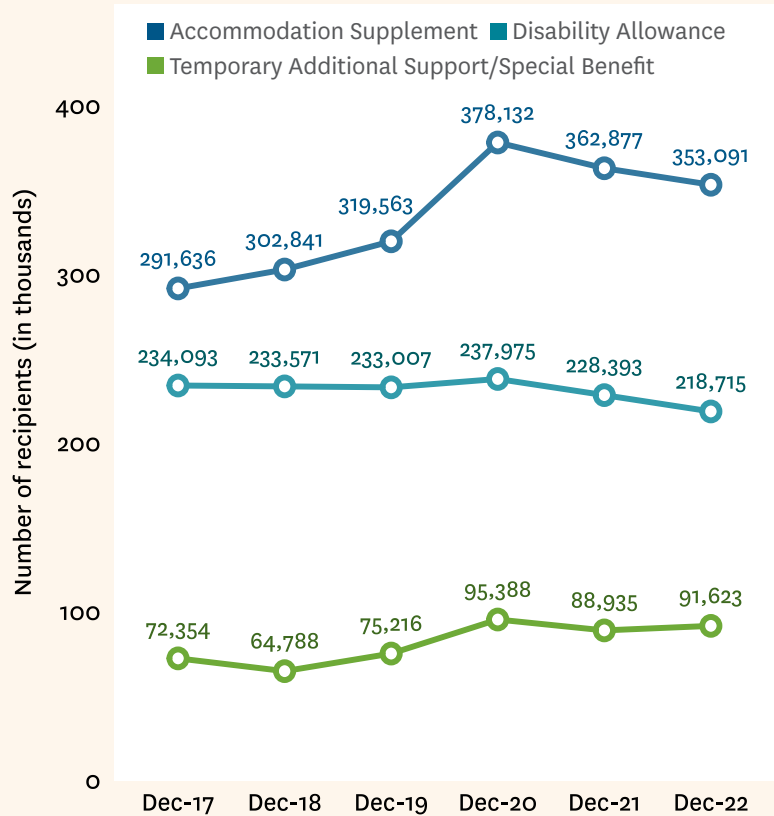
- the number of people receiving Accommodation Supplement decreased by **9,786** or 2.7 percent
- the number of people receiving Disability Allowance decreased by **9,678** or 4.2 percent
- the number of people receiving Temporary Additional Support/Special Benefit increased by **2,688** or 3.0 percent.

The Accommodation Supplement assists people on low incomes with their rent, board, or the cost of owning a home.

The Disability Allowance assists people who have on-going costs because of a disability.

Temporary Additional Support helps people to cover essential living costs that cannot be met from their income or other resources.

Figure 10: Number of recipients of supplementary assistance at the end of the last six December quarters.



Hardship assistance

Total hardship assistance

During the December 2022 quarter, there were **592,068** hardship assistance payments, worth **\$230.6 million**.

Compared with the December 2021 quarter, the number of hardship assistance payments was 4.4 percent higher, but the value of hardship payments was 0.3 percent lower.

Figure 11a: Number of hardship payments provided during the quarter for the last six December quarters, by type of assistance.

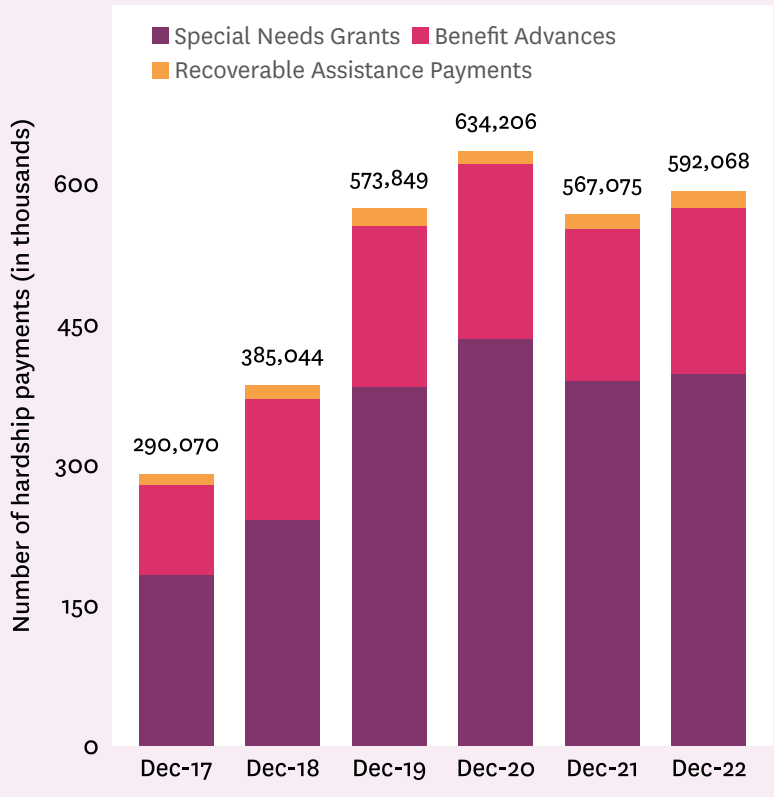
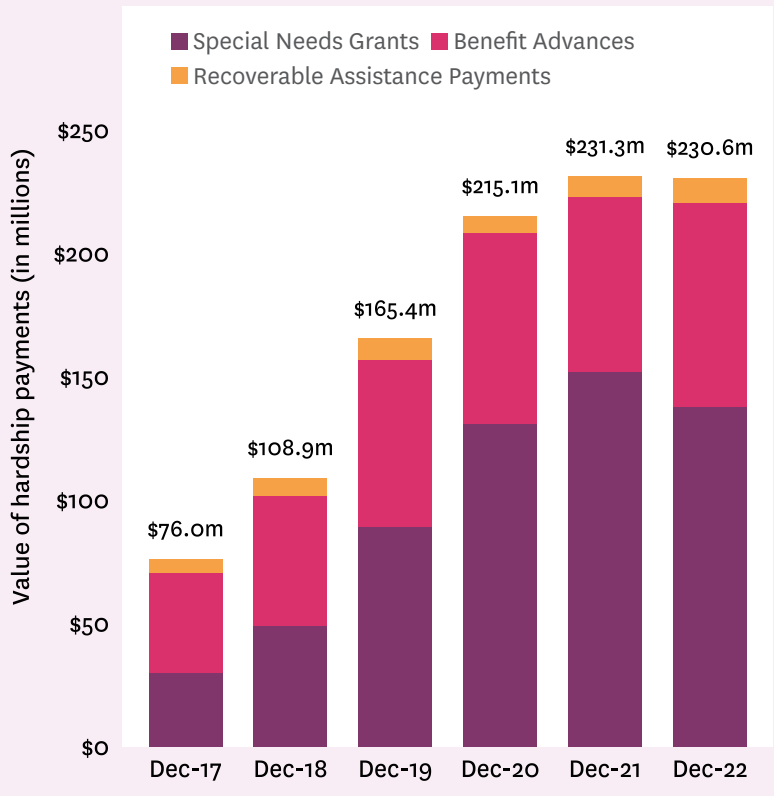


Figure 11b: Value of hardship payments provided during the quarter for the last six December quarters, by type of assistance.



Hardship assistance includes, but is not limited to: Special Needs Grants, Benefit Advances, and Recoverable Assistance Payments. These forms of assistance are designed to help people who have immediate needs.

Reasons for hardship assistance

Two key types of hardship assistance are Special Needs Grants for food and Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants.

There were **331,614** Special Needs Grants for food in the December 2022 quarter, up 13,845 or 4.4 percent from the December 2021 quarter. The value of these grants was **\$35.3 million**, up 11.2 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

There were **26,370** Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants during the December 2022 quarter, down 13,902 or 34.5 percent from the December 2021 quarter. The value of these grants was **\$86.5 million**, down 21.0 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

Figure 12a: Number of hardship payments provided during the last six December quarters by selected reason.

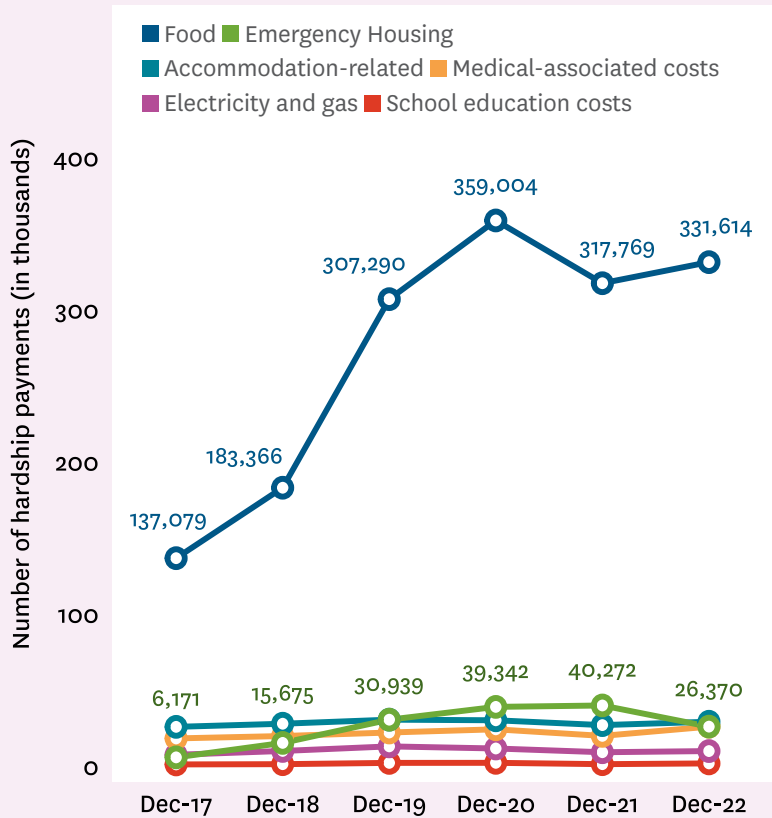
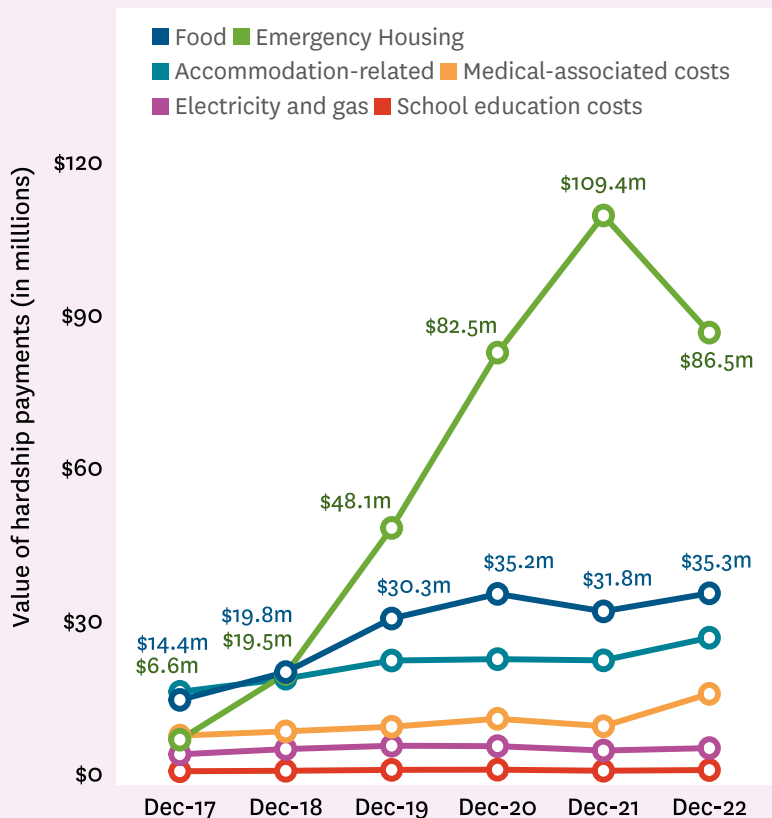


Figure 12b: Value of hardship payments provided during the last six December quarters by selected reason.

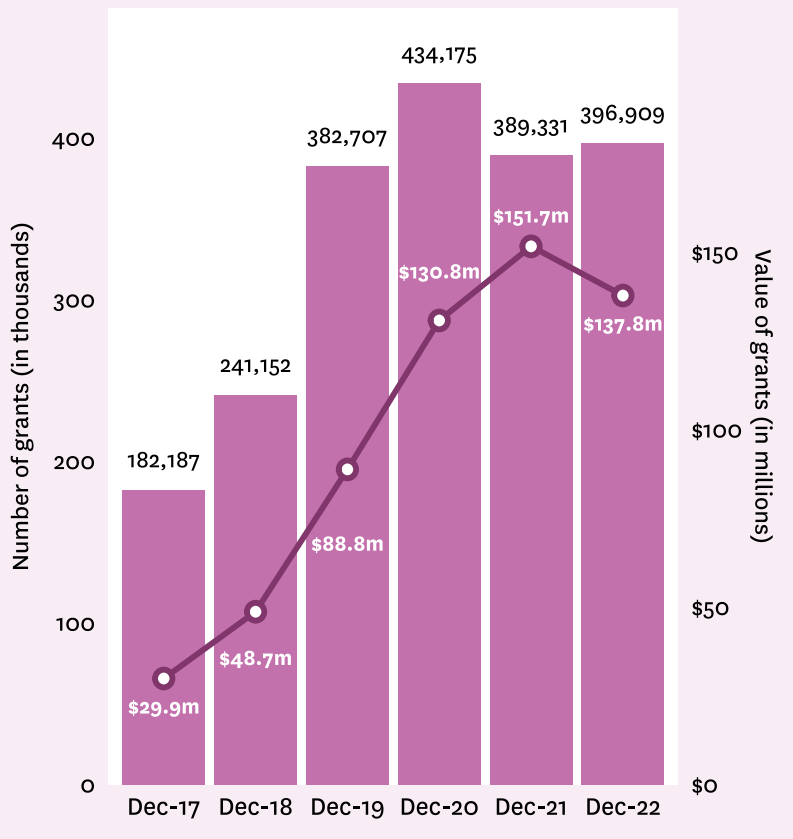


Special Needs Grants

There were **396,909** Special Needs Grants in the December 2022 quarter, up 1.9 percent from the December 2021 quarter. The value of these grants was **\$137.8 million**, down 9.1 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

A Special Needs Grant provides a non-taxable, one-off recoverable or non-recoverable payment to help people meet immediate needs. A person does not need to be receiving a main benefit to be eligible for a Special Needs Grant.

Figure 13: Number and value of Special Needs Grants provided during the last six December quarters.



Benefit Advances

There were **176,325** Benefit Advances provided during the December 2022 quarter, up 8.6 percent from the December 2021 quarter. The value of these advances was **\$82.4 million**, up 15.6 percent from the December 2021 quarter.

A Benefit Advance can be up to six weeks of a benefit recipient's net entitlement, and is recovered from subsequent payments of benefit. People not receiving a main benefit may instead receive Recoverable Assistance Payments.

Figure 14: Number and value of Benefit Advances provided during the last six December quarters.

